

thing Maria expected to see so near the house. Beautiful. "So you want discretion, Miss, do you? Well, I wonder if there's any thing else you want?" "I thought," said Maria, trying to feel brave, "I might perhaps be allowed to sleep in her room or at the palace." A private conversation now took place between the husband and wife, in which it was agreed he should take Maria to the quality at the great house, as may be they would make something of her. Maria felt very proud when she found herself with her hand in that of Mr. Watchful, and actually on the way to the palace. Her guide left her outside, while he asked to speak to Mrs. Adams, to whom he said that the little lady's intellects seemed all of a heap together, it was such a queer thing to hear a child like her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Adams told him to get a horse ready, that she might send him off to the friends of the little girl, as soon as she had ascertained who they were; and she came and led Maria by the hand into the drawing-room so tenderly, and looked so very kindly, that Maria began to feel quite reassured. She was delighted to see three young ladies in the room, who, of course, were Fiey, Prudence, and Charity. Mrs. Adams, as soon as she had given her a large slice of bread and butter and some new milk, said, "Now, my dear, you'll tell us what your name is, and who your papa and mamma are." "My name, ma'am, is Maria Walker, but I never had name, ma'am," replied Maria, with the utmost simplicity. "And where do you live, dear?" "At Oldtown, with my grandmamma." "And where were you going, my love?" "I did not want to go farther than this house to-night. I always intended to sleep here." "And you know you were coming here?" "No, ma'am. No one knew exactly that I meant to come to-day; but our clergyman, Mr. Roberts, strongly advised me to come, and he said I could not set out too soon." "And what was your object in coming, Maria?" "I wished to set an example to all the people in Oldtown," to set an example, and both Mrs. Adams and her daughters were quite at a loss what to think of their little visitor.

Maria, however, had gained so much courage, that she thought she might now venture to ask a few questions, and began with, "Do many children come here, ma'am?" "Yes, sometimes we have children here. We're all very fond of who when they are good." "And have you got any armour for little girls, ma'am?" This got almost too much for the gravity of Mrs. Adams, but she determined not to let her see how very much amused she was, but rather to encourage her in asking any questions she pleased, hoping by that means to obtain a clue to the very extraordinary state in which her mind seemed to be. "Oh not," she said; "but why did you want to know?" "I was afraid you had said Maria; and then looking very serious, "Please, ma'am, tell me is this house very near the Valley of the Shadow of Death?" "My poor little child," said Mrs. Adams, drawing her close to her and kissing her, "that none of us can tell; it may be nearer than we think." "But you would send me there to-night, would you?" and the child half cried as she asked her this question, "you'll let me stay and sleep here?" "Yes that you shall, dear little wanderer, and I think you must sleep very much, for you look tired, and your little hand is very hot." "I suppose nobody ever comes back here that's been through the Valley," continued the child, almost as if thinking aloud. This touched a chord in every bosom present, that thrilled through them, for their mourning was yet new for one very dear to them, who had been suddenly hurried through that valley of which Maria spoke. "I've been thinking, ma'am, it would be a terrible thing for a little girl like me to go there alone without any armour; oh please do let Pety go with me—oh, pray do!" said the child, wondering what she could possibly have said to make them all cry so. At this moment the porter arrived to say he was ready, and Mrs. Adams desired him, but tell Mrs. Walker her little Maria was safe, but very tired, and she would either take her home in the morning, or would be very happy to see the ladies if they liked to come and fetch her. "I don't want to go home," said Maria; "I only want to go back as far as the Wicket Gate, that I may begin at the beginning." "Oh, now I see it all!" exclaimed she, whose Maria was sure must be Charity; "you dear delightful little creature, you've been reading the Pilgrim's Progress till your little head is turned, and I'm sure mine would have been at your age, if I had not had a good mamma to explain it all to me; and as you never had a mamma, how could you know any thing about it?"

A few judicious questions now drew forth from Maria the whole story of her pilgrimage, and when her aunt arrived before breakfast next morning, they were quite surprised to find her looking so well, and happy, and rational, as they had been very much frightened by Mr. Watchful's account of what he called her light-mindedness and want of discretion. Mrs. Adams begged she might be allowed to stay a few days with them; and before the time came for her departure, she was made so very plain, that she thought she must have been extremely stupid, not to have found out the meaning for herself. My young readers will, I am sure, be glad to hear that Maria, who has now little girls of her own, has long since found the true Wicket Gate, and is anxious to show to others the privilege of being permitted to enter it. Few in the present day have not greater advantages than she had; and if any are induced to ask themselves the question, whether, with superior instruction, they are equally in earnest to obtain in the days of health piety for their companion through that dark valley, which sooner or later all must tread, my story will not have been written in vain.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES:  
Thursday, July 4, 1839.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

#### FOR CONGRESS.

2d District—Philip F. Thomas.

3d District—John T. H. Worthington.

4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr.

6th District—Francis Thomas.

#### ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

For Delegates.

Dr. JAMES S. OWENS,

JOHN L. MOORE,

EDWARD HAMMOND,

Dr. R. D. HEWITT.

For Commissioners.

Alexander Franklin, 1st District.

Eli Lushy, 2d "

A. Linthicum, Sen. 3d "

Tristram S. Dorsey, 4th "

Dr. William H. Worthington, 5th "

Charles D. Warfield, 6th "

James H. Iglehart, 7th " (Annapolis.)

#### MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

Advices of a highly satisfactory character as to the condition of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, have been received by the ship Saluda at Philadelphia. A letter furnishes the following gratifying items:

"HARRIS, Cape Palmas, April 23, 1839.

"The Saluda brings as passengers the Rev. Messrs. Seys and Clark, and Mrs. Clark, Missionaries, Mr. H. Teage, editor of the Liberia Herald, Mrs. E. Teage, Mrs. C. Johnson and Mrs. M. Johnson, all of Monrovia. Our visitors are quite delighted with the Colony, and say that the Maryland people are far ahead of the other settlements. I shall only note one instance: The spot now called Mount Tubman, and the smiling village in its rear, were selected hardly two years ago by Mr. McGill, Mr. Seys (here on a visit) and myself. Now on his present visit, he can scarcely credit his eyes that the mountain on which is erected a comfortable dwelling is the spot to which we clambered to have a view of the surrounding country.

"Captain W. of the Saluda, was equally delighted with Cape Palmas, and when it was known that he wanted potatoes, a cart load was sent in from Mount Tubman, of the finest quality; even our Monrovia friends had to confess that our potatoes were finer than theirs, and in greater abundance. I have given away a good many bushels from the Agency farm, to different vessels, to keep them from rotting in the ground.

"You will be distressed to learn of the death of Mrs. Dr. Savage, about the 19th instant, of African fever. The other Missionaries are doing well.

"We have had quite a number of vessels stopping here lately—several from Salem, Mass., belonging to R. Brookhouse, Esq. We are all pleased to hear that you are building a Cape Palmas packet—she is much needed, and the Colonists can look ahead to be supplied with beasts of burden, of which we are in great want."

#### THE CROPS.—A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

The prospects of an abundant harvest in all parts of the country are most cheering indeed; they never were better, if ever as good. These indications of prosperity and comfort call for our gratitude to the Author of all good, for his bountiful blessings; and as we can give no return for these merciful providences, we should at least show our gratitude. In view of this, we hope the Governor will appoint a day for general Thanksgiving to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth. Indeed, we wish the President would fix upon a day to be observed by all the people of the United States, for this purpose. But if he should not, we earnestly hope the authorities of this State will not overlook it. It deserves their serious attention.—Harrisburg Chronicle.

#### FOREIGN.

##### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP LIVERPOOL.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Sunday at noon, bringing Liverpool advices to the 13th, and London to the 12th June, both inclusive.

The announcement of the insurrection in Paris on the 12th May, had produced the most lively agitation in the Papal dominions. At Bologna the population presented the same aspect as in 1830, when intelligence of the French revolution reached that city. The attempts of June, 1832, and April, 1834, had not made so deep an impression as that of the 12th May. The authorities had deemed it expedient, to publish the telegraphic despatches, announcing the re-establishment of tranquillity in the French capital.

#### A telegraphic despatch from Marsovia, June 1, says—

"Advices from Tarsus state that hostilities had not yet commenced in Syria, but that the Turks were approaching the Egyptian frontier, and that ISMAEL PASHA was concentrating his forces to receive them with vigour.

"According to letters from Aleppo the Turkish troops had crossed the Euphrates, and ISMAEL, whose army was daily receiving additional reinforcements, was preparing to march against them. On the demand, however, of the Ambassador the SULTAN had sent counter-orders to the Seraskier."

A letter from Alexandria of 10th May states, that the Turks had crossed the Euphrates at Bir, and that 8,000 of them had actually arrived on the right bank of that river. According to the same letter, the Turks had also entered the Egyptian territory on the side of Antah, and approached the fortifications of the Taurus, but no engagement had as yet occurred. The Egyptians awaited them in the neighborhood of Aleppo, which they had chosen for their field of battle. MENUKER ALI was said to have received official intelligence of the occupation of the Islands of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, by a division of his army commanded by KHOURAMID PASHA.

The Constitutional announcements, on the authority of its St. Petersburg correspondent, that all the Russian regiments quartered on the Turkish frontiers were to be placed on the war footing, and that in the event of hostilities in the East, General KUKEL commander of the left wing of the army of Caucasus, would take the command of a portion of the Ottoman army.

#### CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The following account of the capture of Ripoll in Catalonia, has been sent by the General in command of the 21st military division to the Minister of War, and is published in the *Moniteur*.—A despatch from Campden arrived at Paris de Mollo on the 29th of May, stating that the Carlists entered at 10 in the morning of the 27th through a breach 20 feet wide, on which a part of the garrison was killed. The rest, with the commandant, took refuge in the church of St. Peter, where they capitulated. No fewer than 2,500 balls were fired upon the town. On the 28th Ripoll was burnt to the ground, and upwards of 900 persons perished in the flames. The most horrible cruelties were committed. In one house 25 women, who had taken refuge there, were massacred by the bayonets of four Carlist soldiers. A mother surrounded by her five children, the eldest not more than nine years old, had them all torn from her, and four were killed before her face with the butts of the men's muskets, and the other was thrown out of a window on the second floor. The mother herself died of the wounds she received in defending them. Consternation reigns throughout the surrounding country. Women continue to fly into France for refuge. The Catalanian correspondent, of the *France Meridionale* of Toulouse confirms this account, and states that the Carlists who besieged the place were 8,000, and that the garrison was only from 400 to 500. The women contributed greatly to the defence of the place, which held out eight days. The women were only taken after three assaults. The commandant, M. Frise, behaved with the greatest bravery, and killed the officer who led the attack with his own sword on the breach. The whole of the inhabitants have perished.

#### FRENCH IN ALGIERS.

An order of the day of Marshal VALLE, Commander-in-Chief and Governor General of the French possessions in Northern Africa, dated Algiers, 28th May, announces that the town and harbour of Giggili had been taken possession of by the French troops, and states that the loss of the French in that operation had been 8 killed and 42 wounded. Among the former was a Major HORAN, Gen. GALLOIS had marched from Constantine for Djemilah, and had retaken possession of that post, which he had fortified for the purpose of protecting Sciff and the interior of the Medjana.

A violent rain storm was experienced in Belgium on the 4th June, which did considerable damage, attended with loss of life. At Bergt 17 houses were swept away by the rising waters, and 35 dead bodies had been found.

The Hon. Daniel Webster had arrived at London, and taken apartments at the Brunswick House Hotel.

In the political world there appears little of interest. Mr. Shaw Lefevre had been elected by about 18 majority, to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, and the ministry continue without change, although various rumours of resignations, &c. were in circulation. The Jamaica Bill, which caused the resignation, had passed in a modified form.

#### ATTENTION, ANNAPOLES GRAYS!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual Parade Ground, State House Hill, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, at 8 o'clock, A. M. in full summer dress, with twelve rounds of blank cartridges, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order.

By order of the Captain,  
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.

#### SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the creditors of Robert R. Medley, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.

By order,  
JO. HARRIS, Clk.  
True copy,  
JO. HARRIS, Clk.  
of St. Mary's County Court.

#### ATTENTION GUARDS!

THAT the sale of the property of the Annapolis City Guards on FRIDAY evening next at half past seven o'clock, at the City Hall. Punctual attendance is required.

By order,  
JOHN T. QUINN, Sec'y.

July 4.

#### IN CHANCERY.

28th June, 1839.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Allen R. P. Rhea against John Waring and Jonas G. Mangum, made and reported by the trustee, John B. Brooke, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 30th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 30th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$126 00.

True copy—Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can. Sw.

July 4.

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Md. on the 1st of July, 1839.

Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they will not otherwise be delivered.

Rev. Henry Ainsworth, (2) Roger Adamson, Wm. Alexander.

John Addison, Wm. Beshears, Archibald Brown, (2) Mr. L. Brown, Perry Boon.

Isaac Anderson, Wm. Brewer, Mrs. Susan Ann Brewer, Henry Coulter, Mrs. Sarah Colwell, Miss Maria Coyle, John Carroll, Mrs. S. Clarke, John Carr, Col. Jno. Done, J. J. Dorsett, Geo. Dunn, Washington Elliott, Capt. D. Griffith, Benjamin E. Gant, (2) Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough, (2) Samuel Halliday, (3) Isaac Hopkins, James Holliday, Jr. Dr. Thos. Hubert, James Hall, Rev. H. Humphreys, (2) John H. Hodges, Henry Harris, (2) Leonard Iglehart, J. P. A. Keller, Kenneth Keller, Edward Lee, John Lee, Stephen Lee, William McNeir, (2) Gilbert Murdoch, (4) Thos. Murdoch, (2) Th. D. Marriott, Dr. Jos. Owings, Philip Pettibone, Mrs. Mary Ann Packett, Frederick Parker, (2) James Phillips, Allen Quinn, Anna Ridout, L. Charles S. Ridgeley, (3) Margaret Ray, Dr. Ray, U. S. N. David Raye, Wm. O'Hara, Wm. Humphreys, W. J. Pumphill, John Price, Henry Price, (5) A. B. Quenby, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, (3) Margaret Ray, Dr. Ray, U. S. N. David Raye, Benedict J. Simms, J. N. Stockett, Mrs. Stewart, Chas. G. Slemaker, L. N. Sewell, Adon Samuels, Ann Simpson, Richard Thomas, Jos. Thomas, Franklin Thomas, Mr. Whittington, Capt. Jno. Wood, Elijah Wells, (4) Patrick Waters, John Woodman, Richard Yealdhall, R. J. CRABB, P. M.

July 4.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES.

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, January 24.

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

##### A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain it is adapted to, and with its late improvement is far superior to any former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hulled at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, in Brandywine Village, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighbouring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Anne-Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

JESSE URMAY.

P. S. Corn Shellers and Cutting Boxes on a new and improved principle constantly on hand. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

#### AGENTS.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland—Cecil county, John Kirk; Kent county, G. B. Westcott, (Chesertown) C. W. Spry, (New Market) James S. Dunbar, (Georgetown) Roads; Queen-Anne's county, John Spencer, (Centerville) Talbot county, Thomas R. Hollday, E. McDowell, (Easton) Dorchester, James Dixon, (Cambridge) Caroline, James Sangston & Son, (Denton). Western Shore—Anne-Arundel county, John Ridout of H. near Annapolis.

July 4.

#### RULES OF COURT.

Published by Authority.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT, October Term, 1837.

FOR the orderly conducting of business in Anne-Arundel County Court, and to regulate the practice in the said court for the advancement of justice, and to prevent unnecessary delay in the prosecution of suits, it is ordered by the said court that the following rules be observed:

1. The clerk of this court is not to deliver any original paper out of his office to any person whosoever, without first obtaining the consent of the court, when sitting, or of one of the Judges during the vacation.

2. All subpoenas for witnesses to attend on trials shall be returnable on the first Monday of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M.

3. In cases of the nonattendance of any witness who shall be summoned, within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments may be issued on application to the court.

4. At the meeting of the court after charging the Grand Jury, the appearance docket shall be called over, and settled as far as may be.

5. The court will then go over the trial docket, to settle the same as far as practicable, and ascertain the causes to be tried, and will, on the second going over the docket, call up the same for trial in the order in which they stand.

6. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause if the witnesses of the parties attend at the time the court call the said cause, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

7. If any cause that can continue, be continued, after notice of trial, or if any cause that cannot continue without affidavit be continued, the party applying therefor shall pay the costs of the term.

8. Whenever any cause is postponed, because the witnesses, or some of them, do not attend, and against whom attachments are ordered and taken out, that the parties, or either of them, shall have a right to bring on the trial of the said cause as soon as the witnesses or witnesses attend, against whom attachments are ordered according to the order.

#### RIGHT OF PREFERENCE ESTABLISHED BY RULES OF COURT.

1. The court will not postpone the trial of any cause, if the parties have not summoned any witnesses, without some legal cause be shown, although the attorneys of the parties consent to postpone the same, unless the court is satisfied justice requires a postponement.

2. All special verdicts, points saved, demurrers, cases in equity, motions for new trials, and in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the trial of jury causes, unless this order be dispensed with for special reasons, and all appeals and errors on the first day of the term, and sub-judice in all cases shall be made returnable on that day and be returned by nine o'clock, A. M.

3. Every motion in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial, must be made within two days after the trial of jury causes, and the verdict shall be found, and the party making such motion shall file reasons in writing at the time of such motion, and if on account of the motion he shall suggest additional reasons, those reasons shall be filed in writing, and a further hearing at the discretion of the court be granted.

4. No motion for a new trial shall be received after motion in arrest of judgment, or a motion in arrest of judgment may be received within one day after the decision of the motion for a new trial.

5. The sheriff is directed to return all writs to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the first day of the term.

6. The sheriff is required to attend in person on every day of the court, for the whole term, unless excused by the court.

7. No attorney, or other officer of this court, or any deputy of any such officer, shall be admitted as special bail in any action commenced or to be commenced in this court.

8. Every plat returned by them, the plaintiff or defendant, in words at length, and of the same, and also return with the plat, an account of the particulars of their fees, proved and signed by them.

9. In all cases where leave shall be given to complete any survey under any warrant of survey, or to make any amendment of, or addition to, any plat returned under a warrant of survey, the sheriff shall give the plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, if either plaintiff or defendant are non-resident or absent from the county, to his attorney, notice in writing of the time and place of completing such survey, or of making such amendment or addition, at least ten days before proceeding to complete the survey, or the making of the same.

10. When leave is given by the court to make any amendment or addition to any plat, the party shall complete the amendment or addition on his part on or before the second day of April, and second day of October, respectively, and the surveyor shall return the plat thereof to the clerk of the court, deliver one to each of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, or their attorney, on or before the 9th day of April and 6th day of October, respectively, and in case the parties, or their attorneys, shall have been furnished with a plat as aforesaid, then the surveyor shall return the residue of the said plat to the clerk of the court at nine o'clock on the last day of court.

11. On an appearance to a single writ the defendant may be ruled to file his declaration the next day, but the court, for special cause shown, may allow further time to prepare, and on such terms as they may think reasonable, unless the court shall otherwise order.

12. If a commission shall be ordered to examine witnesses, or to obtain testimony, and the parties do not agree upon commissioners, the party applying for the commission shall name his commissioners during the term, and if the opposite party should not, during the said term, name his commissioners, then the commission may issue to the commissioners so named.

13. Ordered, That the clerk of this court give notice immediately of the filing of interrogatories to the other party or his attorney, who may prepare and file his interrogatories to be forwarded with the commission.

14. Ordered, that the party who obtained the order for issuing the commission shall have the charge thereof.

15. No commission shall issue in any cause after the time limited by law for the continuance of such suit, unless the court shall be fully satisfied by oath, (or affirmation) or otherwise, that the witness's testimony, although late in being produced, is material, and that the cause for issuing such commission hath arisen since the last continuance.

16. All pleadings shall be in writing, but in the court the general issue and general replication may be entered by the clerk short on the docket.

17. If the defendant neglect to plead by the rule day, he shall not plead the act of limitation, unless the declaration shall be amended.

18. If the plaintiff or defendant neglect to declare or to plead within the time limited by rule of court, judgment of nonpross or of default, as the case may be, shall be given, and the court for special cause shown, may allow further time to declare or to plead, and on such terms as they may think reasonable.

19. In all cases where rules are laid to declare or to plead, such declaration or pleading shall be filed by the twentieth day of March, and the twentieth day of September, respectively, next following the term at which said rule was laid.

20. Special pleas may be withdrawn with the consent of the plaintiff, or with leave of the court, to plead the general issue, or other plea to the merit, and the general issue may be withdrawn in like manner for the purpose

#### OF PLEADING ANY SPECIAL PLEA INVOLVING THE MERITS OF THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

21. Upon an appearance to a single writ to revive a judgment, or to set aside a writ of habeas corpus, the defendants shall be ruled to plead by the rule day.

22. If there be a demurrer in law, issue in fact, the demurrer shall be argued and determined before the trial of the cause in fact.

23. Any issue in fact may be struck off for the putting in general demurrers, costs of the party making such application.

24. All declarations in ejectment served on the tenants in possession, or on the premises, eight days before the conclusion of the day of service or return, and day of return, and when so set up, the plaintiff may take judgment, default against the casual ejector if appearance for the tenant in possession or landlord, during the term.

25. Upon the appearance of a defendant in ejectment, he shall enter into the rule, and have leave until the next term to ascertain his defence, and if defence not be then taken, general defence entered on the docket by the plaintiff, the issue may be joined, and the case under notice of trial to the next term.

26. The principal may be summoned to discharge of his bail upon a scire facias returned scire facias, at any time during four days of the term to which the scire facias is returned, on payment of the scire facias, but not afterwards, on nihil returned upon two successive scire facias, the principal may be summoned to discharge of his bail at any time during sitting of the court, upon payment of costs of the scire facias, but not to any adjourned court.

27. No action or suit shall be commenced beyond the term limited by law, consent of the parties, unless the issue is made up, or unless some special reason is assigned to the court, joining issue. Ordered by the court, that all subpoenas on the trial docket returnable to the first day of the term.

28. To prevent surprise upon the trial, to notify them of the particular matters in controversy, to avoid the useless attendance of costs by summoning witnesses, to testify to facts not controverted, to produce despatches of business, the due administration of justice, and bring disputed questions fairly to trial before the jury, ordered by Anne-Arundel County Court, cases at law hereafter for trial, against executors or administrators, or tamentary or administration bonds, under the pleadings the due administration of the estate of the deceased, or the assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, may appear to be subject to certain by the jury, shall be referred to the auditor of the court, or to a referee, specially appointed for that purpose, shall state the accounts between the parties in relation to such estate or assets, and upon such evidence and votes may be submitted to him by the parties, respecting which accounts or statements the auditor shall (unless otherwise ordered by the court) remain in court liable to justice, and be filed by either party, excepted terms, and all debts and credits accepted to, during the regular session of term, shall in the trial before the jury, be deemed facts admitted.

29. Ordered, That the papers in the reference docket be delivered to the referees on application.

30. In all cases of appeals from the judgment of a justice of the peace, the appellant, shall on filing his petition for appeal, order a subpoena to be issued, and his appeal will be dismissed, unless the appellant appears in person, or by his attorney, at the first court.

31. The clerk of this court may, upon application made by either the plaintiff or by his attorney, deliver a copy of any cause, or action, the execution of not put in issue by the pleadings, containing a copy of the same.

W. M. S. GREEN, R.

July 4.

FOUND on Poplar Island, a Canoe, 9 feet long, and 2 1/2 feet wide, and painted blue, with a full suit of hair, and thick lips—Frank has a very good stomach, he is about 5 inches high. Frank left me with a coarse osanburg shirt, coarse pantaloons, and coarse seal skin shoes, and a coarse seal skin cap.

WILLIAM S. RIDGLEY, Poplar Island.

N. B. The said Canoe was found on Poplar Island by a runaway.

June 20. Waig, Easton.

#### \$100 REWARD.